



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the lover of ancient literature has to gaze upon such ugliness of feature as most books exhibit. Mr. Stuttaford succeeded very well in his purpose. His book was in charming format, and it was not overloaded with knowledge. If there is irony to be suspected in that last clause, it is solely in the gangrened perception of the academic who reads.

After three years Mr. Stuttaford reissued his text, this time with a prose translation (except in the case of a few poems) confronting each page of the original. The notes were ruthlessly cut down from eighty-nine to twenty-six pages—a master-work of courage that no mere academic could hope to achieve. Everybody knows the extreme difficulty of translating Catullus even passably well. Mr. Stuttaford's translation is uniformly as good as any one has succeeded in making, and sometimes it is very good indeed. I regret that space will not permit the inclusion of some of the neatest brief phrases and connected passages; but it will be a pleasant task for the reader to pick these out for himself. He will find the book an agreeable garden spot. In material form it is substantially improved over even the former edition and exhibits a delightful contrast to the ugly products of the Loeb series.

E. T. M.

The Gothic History of Jordanes in English Version with an Introduction and a Commentary. By CHARLES CHRISTOPHER MIEROW. Princeton: University Press, 1915. 8vo., [6+] 188 pp. \$1.75 net.

Jordanes (or better, *pace Germanorum*, Iordanes) is now the orthodox form of the name of that worthy Goth whom we ancients were taught to call Jor-nandes. Of his own motion he confesses, as Dr. Mierow reminds us, that he was an uneducated man before his "conversion." Whatever this conversion was (and that is a moot question), we may charitably hope that it had a more marked effect upon the ultimate destiny of his soul than it appears to have achieved upon his literary style, which is atrocious. He claims to have epitomized in his history of the Goths the twelve books on that subject by Cassiodorus Senator, but to have added citations from other sources, and some original matter of his own. This small claim to a bit of originality I am inclined to concede to him; but if we had the work of the venerable and pious pedant whom he chiefly followed, we could doubtless readily dispense with the epitome. Yet in the loss of Cassiodorus we are glad to console ourselves with Iordanes. Even his geographical introduction, with its traditional twisted shape and orientation of Britain, and its mythical description of the marvelous island of Scandza, is charming in content, if not in manner. Whose imagination would not be caught by the mention of "Taprobane, a fair island wherein there are towns or estates and ten strongly fortified cities; and yet another, the lovely Silefantina, and Theros also"? Doubtless fairyland lay

in these places, which, the author mourns, "are not clearly described by any writers." Yet a history like that of Iordanes, which depicts for us Attila, and Alaric, and Gaiseric (as we must now call him), and Theodoric, and gives us a touch of Justinian and his great general Belisarius, affords play enough for fancy, as well as for criticism.

Dr. Mierow translated the *Getica* into English in 1908, and that was its first appearance in our vernacular. He now issues it in a revised form, with an introductory essay of competent judgment on the author and his sources, and a judicious commentary, which I should have been glad to see much enlarged. For the Latin text of the *Getica* we must still turn to Mommsen in the fifth volume of the series *Auctores Antiquissimi*, in the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*. A few remarks on the grammatical peculiarities of Iordanes are made by the translator. These late Latin solecisms of course are most interesting; but it may be questioned how far the orthography of the much later MSS is to be credited to Iordanes himself, as Dr. Mierow appears to think may reasonably be done.

The translator's English style is distinctly good and readable. Of course he makes no attempt to reproduce or suggest the crabbedness of Iordanes. I hope the book may be added to all historical libraries, and do much toward quickening acquaintance at first hand with the history of the Roman Empire, which, some boys and girls may be surprised to find out, had just as lively and interesting an existence in its later life as when it was new-born.

E. T. M.

Aus dem griechischen Schulwesen. Eudemos von Milet und Verwandtes. By ERICH ZIEBARTH. 2d ed. Leipzig: Teubner, 1914. Pp. viii+178. M. 5.

In the revision of Professor Ziebarth's book, a number of changes have been made and much new material incorporated—the result of constant discoveries of papyri and inscriptions. The general arrangement of the first edition is retained. A text of the Eudemus inscription, with translation and commentary, is followed by brief discussions of the relations between state and school and of school endowment, and the study is completed by a lengthy chapter in which many details are discussed under the catholic title "Aus griechischen Schulen."

The treatise is distinguished by the conscientious and accurate scholarship which Ziebarth brings to all his work. No attempt is made to treat the subject in a popular manner, but the reader who thinks to find a dry-as-dust articulation of dead bones will be disappointed. If he be gifted with the least imagination, the terse sketch will become a picture instinct with life. Not least interesting to the modern school man is the abundant evidence the study